

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

Replace the paragraph bridging pages 7-8 with the amended paragraph as follows:

The operation of this assembly, according to a preferred embodiment of the invention, is as follows. Whereas the solenoid valve EVZ receives a positive command to be closed, the solenoid valve EVGF receives a negative (or zero) command to remain closed. Then the compressor 14 is set in motion. This setting in motion causes inflation of the reservoir 16. The presence of the safety valve 17 as well as the pressure sensor CP2 making it possible to limit the pressure of air contained in the reservoir 16 either automatically or in a manner controlled by the microcontroller 18. When this desired pressure is obtained, the compressor 14 is stopped ~~ant~~ and the slide valve EVZ receives a negative command. It then returns to its normal state, where it connects the duct upstream of the non-return valve 15 to the free air. Under these circumstances the pressure of the upstream side of the valve 15 decreases abruptly, and the valve 15 closes in a sealing-tight manner. The supply line 4, in the upstream part of the valve EVGF is then at the desired pressure:

Replace the paragraph bridging pages 13-14 with the amended paragraph as follows:

Figures 3a to 4b show a two-way piston and slide valve, a non-return valve such as VA to be mounted in a circular housing 38. Figure 3a and 4a are sections along the section plane of Figure 2, or along a plane passing through the axis 37, whereas Figures 3b and 4b are sections along a plane perpendicular to the axis. The housing 38 of the non-return valve VA ~~has~~ comprises a circular cylindrical plate [[46]] with two chambers 47 and 48 aligned in a diameter of the plate. The two

chambers are pneumatically interconnected by a communication line 49. The first chamber 47 receives an operating piston 50. The other chamber 48 comprises a flap valve 53 between a downstream part 51 and an upstream part 52. The flap valve 53 is actuated by a rod 54 driven by the operating piston 50 via a slide 54.1. To this end, the slide 54.1 passes from one chamber 47 to the other 48 by a line 55. On the right side of the line, the slide 54.1 has a diameter which is very close to the bore of the line 55.

Replace the first full paragraph on page 14 with the amended paragraph as follows:

The communication line 49 comprises three inclined, mutually intersecting bores. In practice, they are preferably perpendicular to one another. Two bores 56 and 57 open respectively into the first chamber 47 and into the second chamber 48. The third bore 58 is parallel to the diameter with which the two chambers are aligned. Being intersecting, the three bores together form the line 49. These three bores are formed by perforations effected from the periphery of the plate 46 38. In order to isolate the line 49 from the exterior, and in particular the groove 44, the three bores are blocked by sealing-tight stoppers 59 to 61 at their end located at the periphery of the plate. On a face 43 intended to come opposite to the chamber 36, the plate 46 38 comprises a hole 62 connecting this chamber 36 to the interior of the chamber 47. Since, however, the chamber 47 communicates with the chamber 48 via the communication line 49, clearly the chamber 47 and the chamber 48 communicate with the chamber 36, and therefore ultimately with the branch 5.

Replace the paragraph bridging pages 16-17 with the amended paragraph as follows:

The free distribution valve 71 is further mounted in a plate 76 of the non-return valve 71A, which is of the same type as the plate 46. It is intended to be mounted in the housing 38 of a hub. Compared to the two-way piston and slide valve of Figures 3a to 4b, the valve 71A makes it possible to overcome numerous problems. Due to its simplicity, having neither a piston nor spring, it is much cheaper. Not having a slide, it does not require a leak 68 nor a filter 69. The valve 71 is only mounted in the plate 76 opposite to a perforation 77 starting from a circular face 76A of the plate 76. The perforation 77 does not open into the other face of the plate 76. It intersects with a diametric perforation 77A which opens into the groove 44. Preferably, the diametric perforation opens from the two sides of the diameter. Even the work on the plate 76 is thus reduced, as there is no stopper to mount.